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# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1887

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**MOTOR WHEEL**  
It can be attached to  
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No. 13,587 號七十八百五千八萬一第 日八廿月十年巳丁 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12th, 1917. 三拜禮 號二十月二十年六國民華中 第13,587號

**INTIMATIONS**  
**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.**  
**PORTLAND CEMENT.**  
In Bags 375 lbs. net.  
In Bags 340 lbs. net.  
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**NEW CARTRIDGES.**  
JUST ARRIVED.  
**FIRST-CLASS DAMP PROOF, AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES.**  
15, 16 and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of Chilled Shot.  
These Cartridges, made of the finest damp proof material, steel lined inside with brass casing 1 1/2 deep on the outside, are especially made to withstand the effects of damp climates and are second to none for reliability in the field.  
We have also received a consignment of B.S.A. Air Rifles.  
Inspection Invited.  
**WM. SCHMIDT & Co.**  
(1185)

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16, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
**FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.**  
Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.  
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.  
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.  
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**PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.**  
**TIME-TABLE**  
**WEEK DAYS**  
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 " to 10.00 " " " 10 " "  
10.00 " to 11.00 " " " 15 " "  
11.30 " to 12.45 p.m. " " 15 " "  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " " 10 " "  
1.15 " to 1.45 " " " 15 " "  
1.45 " to 2.15 " " " 10 " "  
2.15 " to 3.00 " " " 15 " "  
3.00 " to 8.00 " " " 10 " "  
**NIGHT CARS.**  
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. Every Half Hour.  
1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter Hour.  
**SUNDAYS**  
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 " to 11.00 " " " 10 " "  
11.30 " to 12.00 noon " " 15 " "  
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " 15 " "  
1.00 p.m. to 3.30 " " " 10 " "  
3.30 " to 6.30 " " " 15 " "  
6.30 " to 8.00 " " " 10 " "  
**NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.**  
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.  
**SPECIAL CARS** by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.  
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or by Compendious Order representing Bank Notes.  
**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,**  
General Managers. (480)

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

# TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

## DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow a.m.	No. 11 Local a.m.	No. 13 Through Express a.m.	No. 17 Local p.m.	No. 19 Local p.m.	No. 21 Local p.m.	No. 23 Local p.m.
TAIPO									
Shek Lung (Tai Shei Tau)	dep. 7.25		7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35
SHANGHAI	dep. 8.40	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55
Shing Chan	dep. 10.35	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50
Shing Shan	dep. —	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15
Shing Kai	dep. —	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25
Shing Ma	dep. —	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35
Shing Ma	dep. —	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45
Shing Ma	dep. —	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55
Shing Ma	dep. —	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05
Shing Ma	dep. —	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15
Shing Ma	dep. —	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25
Shing Ma	dep. —	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35
Shing Ma	dep. —	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45
Shing Ma	dep. —	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55
Shing Ma	dep. —	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05
Shing Ma	dep. —	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15
Shing Ma	dep. —	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.25
Shing Ma	dep. —	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35
Shing Ma	dep. —	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35	14.45
Shing Ma	dep. —	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35	14.45	14.55
Shing Ma	dep. —	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35	14.45	14.55	15.05
Shing Ma	dep. —	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35	14.45	14.55	15.05	15.15
Shing Ma	dep. —	14.15	14.25	14.35	14.45	14.55	15.05	15.15	15.25
Shing Ma	dep. —	14.25	14.35	14.45	14.55	15.05	15.15	15.25	15.35
Shing Ma	dep. —	14.35	14.45	14.55	15.05	15.15	15.25	15.35	15.45
Shing Ma	dep. —	14.45	14.55	15.05	15.15	15.25	15.35	15.45	15.55
Shing Ma	dep. —	14.55	15.05	15.15	15.25	15.35	15.45	15.55	16.05
Shing Ma	dep. —	15.05	15.15	15.25	15.35	15.45	15.55	16.05	16.15
Shing Ma	dep. —	15.15	15.25	15.35	15.45	15.55	16.05	16.15	16.25
Shing Ma	dep. —	15.25	15.35	15.45	15.55	16.05	16.15	16.25	16.35
Shing Ma	dep. —	15.35	15.45	15.55	16.05	16.15	16.25	16.35	16.45
Shing Ma	dep. —	15.45	15.55	16.05	16.15	16.25	16.35	16.45	16.55
Shing Ma	dep. —	15.55	16.05	16.15	16.25	16.35	16.45	16.55	17.05
Shing Ma	dep. —	16.05	16.15	16.25	16.35	16.45	16.55	17.05	17.15
Shing Ma	dep. —	16.15	16.25	16.35	16.45	16.55	17.05	17.15	17.25
Shing Ma	dep. —	16.25	16.35	16.45	16.55	17.05	17.15	17.25	17.35
Shing Ma	dep. —	16.35	16.45	16.55	17.05	17.15	17.25	17.35	17.45
Shing Ma	dep. —	16.45	16.55	17.05	17.15	17.25	17.35	17.45	17.55
Shing Ma	dep. —	16.55	17.05	17.15	17.25	17.35	17.45	17.55	18.05
Shing Ma	dep. —	17.05	17.15	17.25	17.35	17.45	17.55	18.05	18.15
Shing Ma	dep. —	17.15	17.25	17.35	17.45	17.55	18.05	18.15	18.25
Shing Ma	dep. —	17.25	17.35	17.45	17.55	18.05	18.15	18.25	18.35
Shing Ma	dep. —	17.35	17.45	17.55	18.05	18.15	18.25	18.35	18.45
Shing Ma	dep. —	17.45	17.55	18.05	18.15	18.25	18.35	18.45	18.55
Shing Ma	dep. —	17.55	18.05	18.15	18.25	18.35	18.45	18.55	19.05
Shing Ma	dep. —	18.05	18.15	18.25	18.35	18.45	18.55	19.05	19.15
Shing Ma	dep. —	18.15	18.25	18.35	18.45	18.55	19.05	19.15	19.25
Shing Ma	dep. —	18.25	18.35	18.45	18.55	19.05	19.15	19.25	19.35
Shing Ma	dep. —	18.35	18.45	18.55	19.05	19.15	19.25	19.35	19.45
Shing Ma	dep. —	18.45	18.55	19.05	19.15	19.25	19.35	19.45	19.55
Shing Ma	dep. —	18.55	19.05	19.15	19.25	19.35	19.45	19.55	20.05
Shing Ma	dep. —	19.05	19.15	19.25	19.35	19.45	19.55	20.05	20.15
Shing Ma	dep. —	19.15	19.25	19.35	19.45	19.55	20.05	20.15	20.25
Shing Ma	dep. —	19.25	19.35	19.45	19.55	20.05	20.15	20.25	20.35
Shing Ma	dep. —	19.35	19.45	19.55	20.05	20.15	20.25	20.35	20.45
Shing Ma	dep. —	19.45	19.55	20.05	20.15	20.25	20.35	20.45	20.55
Shing Ma	dep. —	19.55	20.05	20.15	20.25	20.35	20.45	20.55	21.05
Shing Ma	dep. —	20.05	20.15	20.25	20.35	20.45	20.55	21.05	21.15
Shing Ma	dep. —	20.15	20.25	20.35	20.45	20.55	21.05	21.15	21.25
Shing Ma	dep. —	20.25	20.35	20.45	20.55	21.05	21.15	21.25	21.35
Shing Ma	dep. —	20.35	20.45	20.55	21.05	21.15	21.25	21.35	21.45
Shing Ma	dep. —	20.45	20.55	21.05	21.15	21.25	21.35	21.45	21.55
Shing Ma	dep. —	20.55	21.05	21.15	21.25	21.35	21.45	21.55	22.05
Shing Ma	dep. —	21.05	21.15	21.25	21.35	21.45	21.55	22.05	22.15
Shing Ma	dep. —	21.15	21.25	21.35	21.45	21.55	22.05	22.15	22.25
Shing Ma	dep. —	21.25	21.35	21.45	21.55	22.05	22.15	22.25	22.35
Shing Ma	dep. —	21.35	21.45	21.55	22.05	22.15	22.25	22.35	22.45
Shing Ma	dep. —	21.45	21.55	22.05	22.15	22.25	22.35	22.45	22.55
Shing Ma	dep. —	21.55	22.05	22.15	22.25	22.35	22.45	22.55	23.05
Shing Ma	dep. —	22.05	22.15	22.25	22.35	22.45	22.55	23.05	23.15
Shing Ma	dep. —	22.15	22.25	22.35	22.45	22.55	23.05	23.15	23.25
Shing Ma	dep. —	22.25	22.35	22.45	22.55	23.05	23.15	23.25	23.35
Shing Ma	dep. —	22.35	22.45	22.55	23.05	23.15	23.25	23.35	23.45
Shing Ma	dep. —	22.45	22.55	23.05	23.15	23.25	23.35	23.45	23.55
Shing Ma	dep. —	22.55	23.05	23.15	23.25	23.35	23.45	23.55	24.05
Shing Ma	dep. —	23.05	23.15	23.25	23.35	23.45	23.55	24.05	24.15
Shing Ma	dep. —	23.15	23.25	23.35	23.45	23.55	24.05	24.15	24.25
Shing Ma	dep. —	23.25	23.35	23.45	23.55	24.05	24.15	24.25	24.35
Shing Ma	dep. —	23.35	23.45	23.55	24.05	24.15	24.25	24.35	24.45
Shing Ma	dep. —	23.45	23.55	24.05	24.15	24.25	24.35	24.45	24.55
Shing Ma	dep. —	23.55	24.05	24.15	24.25	24.35	24.45	24.55	25.05
Shing Ma	dep. —	24.05	24.15	24.25	24.35	24.45	24.55	25.05	25.15
Shing Ma	dep. —	24.15	24.25	24.35	24.45	24.55	25.05	25.15	25.25
Shing Ma	dep. —	24.25	24.35	24.45	24.55	25.05	25.15	25.25	25.35
Shing Ma	dep. —	24.35	24.45	24.55	25.05	25.15	25.25	25.35	25.45
Shing Ma	dep. —	24.45	24.55	25.05	25.15	25.25	25.35	25.45	25.55
Shing Ma	dep. —	24.55	25.05	25.15	25.25	25.35	25.45	25.55	26.05
Shing Ma	dep. —	25.05	25.15	25.25	25.35	25.45	25.55	26.05	26.15
Shing Ma	dep. —	25.15	25.25	25.35	25.45	25.55	26.05	26.15	26.25
Shing Ma	dep. —	25.25	25.35	25.45	25.55	26.05	26.15	26.25	26.35
Shing Ma	dep. —	25.35	25.45	25.55	26.05	26.15	26.25	26.35	26.45
Shing Ma	dep. —	25.45	25.55	26.05	26.15	26.25	26.35	26.45	26.55
Shing Ma	dep. —	25.55	26.05	26.15	26.25	26.35	26.45	26.55	27.05
Shing Ma	dep. —	26.05	26.15	26.25	26.35	26.45	26.55	27.05	27.15
Shing Ma	dep. —	26.15	26.25	26.35	26.45	26.55	27.05	27.15	27.25
Shing Ma	dep. —	26.25	26.35	26.45	26.55	27.05	27.15	27.25	27.35
Shing Ma	dep. —	26.35	26.45	26.55	27.05	27.15	27.25	27.35	27.45
Shing Ma	dep. —	26.45	26.55	27.05	27.15	27.25	27.35	27.45	27.55
Shing Ma	dep. —	26.55	27.05	27.15	27.25	27.35	27.45	27.55	28.05
Shing Ma	dep. —	27.05	27.15	27.25	27.35	27.45	27.55	28.05	28.15
Shing Ma	dep. —	27.15	27.25	27.35	27.45	27.55	28.05	28.15	28.25
Shing Ma	dep. —	27.25	27.35	27.45	27.55	28.05	28.15	28.25	28.35
Shing Ma	dep. —	27.35	27.45	27.55	28.05	28.15	28.25	28.35	28.45
Shing Ma	dep. —	27.45	27.55	28.05	28.15	28.25	28.35	28.45	28.55
Shing Ma	dep. —	27.55	28.05	28.15	28.25	28.35	28.45	28.55	29.05
Shing Ma	dep. —	28.05	28.15	28.25	28.35	28.45	28.55	29.05	29.15
Shing Ma	dep. —	28.15	28.25	28.35	28.45	28.55	29.05	29.15	29.25
Shing Ma	dep. —	28.25	28.35	28.45	28.55	29.05	29.15	29.25	29.35
Shing Ma	dep. —	28.35	28.45	28.55	29.05	29.15	29.25	29.35	29.45
Shing Ma	dep. —	28.45	28.55	29.05	29.15	29.25	29.35	29.45	29.55
Shing Ma	dep. —	28.55	29.05	29.15	29.25	29.35	29.45	29.55	30.05
Shing Ma	dep. —	29.05	29.15	29.25	29.35	29.45	29.55	30.05	30.15
Shing Ma	dep. —	29.15	29.25	29.35	29.45	29.55	30.05	30.15	30.25
Shing Ma	dep. —	29.25	29.35	29.45	29.55	30.05	30.15	30.25	30.35
Shing Ma	dep. —	29.35	29.45	29.55	30.05	30.15	30.25	30.35	30.45
Shing Ma	dep. —	29.45	29.55	30.05	30.15	30.25	30.35	30.45	30.55
Shing Ma	dep. —	29.55	30.05	30.15	30.25	30.35	30.45	30.55	31.05
Shing Ma	dep. —	30.05	30.15	30.25	30.35	30.45	30.55	31.05	31.15















# THE WAR.

## SURRENDER OF JERUSALEM.

### SANCTITY OF HOLY CITY PRESERVED.

## ROUMANIANS OBLIGED TO CONCLUDE ARMISTICE.

## GREAT BRITAIN'S MAN-POWER.

### RECRUITING PROPOSALS UNDER CONSIDERATION.

#### Branco-Belgian Front.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BRITISH FRONT.

#### ENEMY RAIDS REPULSED.

LONDON, December 10th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed raids south-westward of La Bassée and eastward of Klein Zillebeke.

#### FRENCH FRONT.

#### VIOLENT ARTILLERY STRUGGLE.

PARIS, December 10th.

A communiqué states:—The Artillery struggle was occasionally violent on the right of the Meuse, in the region of Les-Chambrettes and in Upper Alsace.

#### The Near East.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### JERUSALEM SURRENDERS.

LONDON, December 10th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that Jerusalem, after being surrounded, surrendered.

#### ACCOUNT OF THE OPERATIONS.

LATER

Mr. Bonar Law stated that General Allenby had reported that on the 8th inst. he attacked the enemy's positions south and west of Jerusalem. The Welsh and Home County troops, advancing from the direction of Bethlehem, drove back the enemy, and, passing Jerusalem on the east, established themselves on the Jerusalem-Jericho road. At the same time the London Infantry and dismounted Yeomanry attacked strong enemy positions west and north-west of Jericho and established themselves astride the Jerusalem-Shechem road. The Holy City, being thus isolated, was surrendered to General Allenby. (Loud cheers.)

#### SANCTITY OF HOLY CITY SECURED.

The capture of Jerusalem has been to some degree delayed, owing to the great care which has been taken to avoid damage to sacred places in and around the city. (Cheers.)

#### OFFICIAL ENTRY.

Continuing, Mr. Bonar Law stated that British political officers, together with a British Governor and accompanied by British, French, Italian and Mohammedan representatives, were on their way to safeguard the city and holy places. General Allenby proposed to enter the city officially to-morrow, accompanied by Commanders of the French and Italian contingents and the heads of the French Political Mission.

#### Aerial Activities.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### GERMAN AERIAL STRENGTH OUTPUT OF AEROPLANES INCREASING.

LONDON, December 10th.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters reports:—According to approximately exact figures I have just received, the German Army possesses 273 aeroplane squadrons, comprising 2,500 machines. The squadrons are divided into one hundred artillery "spotters," 80 scouts, 23 bombers, 40 chasers, and 30 battleplane squadrons for the protection of the bombers. The German output of aeroplanes is reported to be rapidly increasing.

#### Italian Front.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### ITALIAN FRONT.

#### EMPEROR'S KARL'S ANXIETY.

LONDON, December 10th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Italian Headquarters, telegraphing on the evening of the 9th inst. states:—The Emperor Karl, who is again on the Trentino Front, is most anxious about the Italian resistance. The present pause is bad for the Austrians, who cannot keep a large army equipped on the Asiago Plateau during the winter. They must soon withdraw to winter quarters or desperately seek a decision.

#### SUCCESSFUL ITALIAN COUNTER-ATTACK.

LONDON, December 10th.

An Italian official report states:—The enemy gained possession of trenches eastward of Capoville, with a small garrison, after a hand-to-hand struggle.

Our counter-attack retook the entire position, putting to flight numerous enemy supports.

Our batteries shelled enemy masses in the Col Della Belforte and Mount Tomba region.

The Navy destroyed a bridge between Vianello, and Sacca during intense traffic.

#### General.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### AMERICA AND THE WAR.

#### WEEKLY WAR REVIEW.

WASHINGTON, December 10th.

The War Secretary's Weekly Review on the war anticipates a general German offensive on the Western Front. Therefore, America's military efforts must speed up. Germany has concentrated all her available guns, munitions and men in the West, where there is relatively a greater German force than at any time during the war. The enemy, also, is concentrating extremely heavily in the Asiago Plateau. The full energy of the Allies will be demanded to keep the Austro-Germans from the lateral valleys of Fiemme and Cadena, leading to the main Brenne Valley and the plains below.

#### THE HALIFAX DISASTER.

#### MANSION HOUSE FUND OPENED.

LONDON, December 10th.

The Lord Mayor has opened a Mansion House Fund for the sufferers through the disaster at Halifax.

Subscriptions will be immediately cabled to Canada.

His Majesty King George has contributed £1,000.

#### URGENT NEED FOR ASSISTANCE.

An official message from Canada says it is now estimated that there are 2,000 dead and 3,000 injured.

Twenty thousand are destitute. The damage is £5,000,000. The need for assistance is great and urgent.

#### NATIONAL WAR BONDS.

#### TOTALS TO DATE.

LONDON, December 10th.

Applications for the National War Bonds received by the Bank of England to the 8th inst. amounted to £150,494,000. Applications received by the Post Office to the 1st inst. amount to £2,734,000. (The War Savings Certificates sold to the 1st inst. total £213,628,000.)

#### AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

#### BRITISH AMBASSADOR APPEALS TO RUSSIAN DEMOCRACY.

LONDON, December 10th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Petrograd telegraphs:—Sir George Buchanan, British Ambassador, in receiving the representatives of the Russian Press, welcomed the opportunity to appeal to Russian democracy against those who wilfully misrepresented the policy of Great Britain. He assured them of the British sympathy for the Russian people, who were worn out with the heavy sacrifices of the war and the general disorganisation that was inevitable in consequence of a great political upheaval like a revolution. "We hear them no grudge, and there is not a word of truth in the reports that we are contemplating any coercive or punitive measures in the event of their making a separate peace. The fact that the Council of the People's Commissaries are opening negotiations with the enemy without previous consultation with the Allies is a breach of the agreement of September, 1914, of which we have a right to complain. We cannot for one moment admit the validity of their contention that a treaty concluded with an autocratic government can have no binding force of democracy, by which that government has been replaced, as such a principle, if once adopted, would undermine the stability of all international agreements. But while we repudiate this new doctrine, we do not desire to induce an unwilling ally to continue to contribute her share in the common effort by an appeal to our treaty rights."

#### THE PEACE BRITAIN DESIRES TO SECURE.

"There are still higher principles to which we might appeal—principles fully recognised by the Council of the People's Commissaries. They are those of a democratic peace; a peace which accords with the wishes of smaller and weaker nationalities, which repudiates the idea of extracting plunder from conquered enemies under the name of war indemnities, or of incorporating in great empires the territories of reluctant populations. Such, broadly speaking, is the peace my Government equally with the Russian democracy desire to see secured to the world. The Council of the People's Commissaries are mistaken in thinking that they can secure this peace by asking for an immediate armistice to be followed by agreement. They are putting the cart before the horse. The Allies, on the contrary, desire to arrive first at a general agreement in harmony with their declared aim, and then to secure an armistice. So far not one word has been said by any German statesman showing that the ideals of Russian democracy are shared by the German Emperor, or by his Government. It is with German autocracy, not with the German people, that the negotiations for an armistice are being conducted. Is it likely that Emperor William, when once he knows that the Russian Army has ceased to exist as a fighting force, will be disposed to subscribe to a democratic and durable peace such as the Russian people desire? The peace he contemplates is a German imperialistic peace. Though the Allies cannot send representatives to the armistice negotiations, they are ready, as soon as a stable government is constituted and recognised by the Russian people as a whole, to examine with that Government the aims of the war and possible conditions for a just and durable peace. Meanwhile, they are rendering Russia most effective assistance by upholding the bulk of the German armies on their respective fronts."

#### RUSSIAN PEOPLE AND GERMAN CONQUEST.

Petrograd, December 10th.

The Maximilian Government newspaper *Pravda*, in a significant article, indicates that the Russian people will not accept sent to German conquest in Courland, Lithuania and Poland.

#### REPUBLIC OF FINLAND.

#### CAN NO LONGER DEPEND ON RUSSIA.

Helsinki, December 10th.

The President of the Senate has notified the Powers of the proclamation of the Finnish Republic. The President adds:—The Finns can no longer be dependant upon Russia, whose rule is leading to famine and chaos.

#### GERMANO-RUSSO-ROUMANIAN ARMISTICE.

##### SIGNED.

LONDON, December 10th.

A wireless German official report states:—We signed an armistice with the Russian and Rumanian Armies between the Dniester and the mouth of the Danube.

##### CONFIRMED.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour confirmed the information that the Rumanian Army had been obliged by uncontrollable circumstances to conclude an armistice.

#### MISCONCEPTION OF LORD LANSDOWNE'S LETTER.

##### MAY PRODUCE A PROFOUND DELUSION.

LONDON, December 10th.

Lord Robert Cecil, interviewed by Reuter's Agency, when asked about certain points of apparent similarity between Lord Lansdowne's letter and President Wilson's message, said:—"I see it is being alleged, with a certain degree of plausibility, that there are many points in which Lord Lansdowne agrees with President Wilson's message. That may be, but in the case of President Wilson's message there reads through every line of it not only a determination to win, but the certainty of victory. President Wilson's message has the inspiration of leadership, which Lord Lansdowne's letter lacks. This led to what I believe to be a complete misconception of Lord Lansdowne's letter, which has been thought to indicate some weakening of the determination on the part of this country, and it is possible that it may produce an impression of a change in our attitude. I believe any such impression to be a profound delusion. I know it to be so as far as the British Government is concerned, and I believe that the people as a whole, including Lord Lansdowne himself, are more determined than ever to bring the war to a victorious conclusion."

#### GERMAN STATE IDOLATRY ABOVE RELIGION.

"The fundamental evil in Germany is the State idolatry—the State above religion and everything else. It has been well described by Mr. Otto Kahn, himself of German origin, as 'a demoniacal obsession of power-worship and world-dominion.' That is at the bottom of what we complain. Submarine and other outrages committed by the enemy during the war are all the outcome of a condition by which no laws of morality are binding if they are against the State. That is really the foundation of all the trouble with the Germans. So long as the governing classes are infected with this doctrine there is no limit to the wickedness and cruelties that will in time utterly undermine their civilisation. This is what President Wilson has said over and over again."

#### ME. ASQUITH'S SPEECH.

LONDON, December 10th.

Unusual interest is aroused in Mr. Asquith's speech at Birmingham to-morrow, as the occasion affords an opportunity to define the attitude of himself and his followers on Lord Lansdowne's letter; also towards other important war issues which have recently emerged.

#### THE MAN-POWER QUESTION.

#### CABINET CONSIDERING RECRUITING PROPOSALS.

LONDON, December 10th.

Man-power has again become the chief topic, and a big debate on the subject is expected in the House of Commons on Tuesday.

It is understood that the Cabinet has been considering Sir Eric Geddes' recruiting proposals since the return of Mr. Lloyd George.

Lobbyists are of opinion that the military age may be raised to 45 years, with the most stringent combing out of war industries and luxury trades.

It is pointed out that the release of the German armies on the Russian Front has raised a particularly difficult problem, which is not simplified by the necessity of helping Italy.

It is stated that Hindenburg flung no less than 300,000 men at the British salient at Cambrai, which was only saved from annihilation by fine Staff work and heroic exploits by the British, who were heavily outnumbered.

Telegrams from Holland are still speaking of troops pouring westwards.

The *Times* says that by the deplorable elimination of the Russians the military situation is turning to the temporary advantage of the enemy. During the next months we may have to face dangers more formidable than in 1914.

The *Daily Chronicle* declares that the situation on the Western Front makes it impossible to send any more Divisions to Italy.

#### REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

##### COMPOSITION OF REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE.

LISBON, December 10th.

The Revolutionary Committee has been formed, consisting of General Paes, Senhor Machado Santos, and Captain Feliciano Costa.

Senhor Rodrigues and Senhor Bettencourt will be Premier and interim President, respectively.

#### ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE.

LONDON, December 10th.

News from Lisbon is so belated and disjointed that it is impossible to understand the sequence of events.

Food difficulties seem largely to have been the original cause of the trouble, by which certain politicians, discontented with the existing régime, profited to overthrow the Government with the assistance of a portion of the Army and Navy.

All trains were stopped, and the Ministers were quietly arrested by military officers.

The Premier, Senhor Alfonso Costa, was travelling to Lisbon from Paris, but upon learning of the revolution he went to Oporto, which is seemingly quiet.

The Revolutionaries talk of dissolving Parliament.

One fact predominates amidst the many obscurities, namely, that the change of Government involves no change in the policy towards the Allies.

#### ROUMANIAN PRISONERS.

##### CRUEL TREATMENT.

##### UNDER FIRE ON WESTERN FRONT.

The latest information concerning the treatment of Rumanian prisoners of war, as well as interned civilians, shows (says *The Times* Special Correspondent with the Rumanian Army) that the Germans have ordered their Bulgarian allies in cruelty. According to information from a most reliable source, the treatment of the Rumanian prisoners by the Germans is beyond words. At Holmunder, hostages of high social position, such as a former Attorney-General of the Supreme Court of Bukarest, were compelled to do hard work of the most degrading kind. In reply to the protest of neutral the commandant of the camp said hard work was an exercise most beneficial for the health.

Interned civilians and prisoners of war have been sent to the Western Front to work within reach of the Allied Artillery fire for 10 hours a day being treated with the utmost brutality. When the men from exhaustion tried to take a rest they were hit with the butt-end of rifles or sticks. During the spring, teams of from 10 to 14 Rumanian prisoners of war were put to plough in places of execution. The prisoners generally find it nearly impossible to eat, being given to them, though the Rumanian peasant soldiers are used to very simple food. Fully 10,000 Rumanian prisoners have died, mostly of starvation. According to some who were able to escape, the prisoners of other nations have been treated as badly as the Rumanians.

#### HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

#### APPLICATION OF DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL RECOMMENDED.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday. In the absence of the President, who was unable to attend on account of military duties, the chair was occupied by the Director of Public Works (Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G.). There were also present:—Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Colonel Crisp, Mr. Chan Kai Ming, Mr. Ng Hon Tze, the Medical Officer (Mrs. Gale) and the Secretary (Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds).

With regard to the correspondence relative to supplying water for flushing proposed trough closets at the Diocesan Boys' School.

Mr. ALABASTER intimated that the water from the main should not be used.

Mr. BOWLEY intimated that the Diocesan Boys' School is a boarding-school, and is therefore on a different footing from all Government schools. The application should be granted.

Mr. CHAN KAI MING intimated. This application should be refused unless the usual conditions are complied with.

Mr. NG HON TZE intimated that he agreed with Mr. Alabaster.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that there was a diversity of opinion with regard to that matter. The boarding-school was in a separate category from most of the schools of the Colony. In his opinion the application should be recommended with the addition of a special clause, "that this is because the supply of water is needed." He moved that the Board recommend that permission be granted for a supply of water from the mains.

Mr. BOWLEY seconded. He said the school had been established for a long period of years, and was a school for English, European and Chinese children.

It received great support from the Education Department, and was one of the best schools for teaching English in the Colony. He thought an exception should be made in its favour. The Water Authority supported the application and had stated that there was a plentiful water supply. It would be a great mistake on the part of the Board to impede the improvement of the sanitation of this school. The school hoped to move at an early date to better premises, and, therefore, it would be a waste of money to sink a well and erect a trough.

Mr. ALABASTER considered it highly desirable that all schools should be furnished with properly flushed conveniences. He, however, saw no reason for making an exception in the present case, more particularly as it was suggested that the school did not wish to make use of the concession for any great length of time. If the need were urgent, the cost of digging a well for one school should not be great. He must adhere to the principle he always adhered to, namely, that the public water should not be used for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that, if the premises ceased to be occupied by the school, the permit should be withdrawn. This was agreed to.

#### EDUCATION AND THE WAR.

Speaking at Liverpool recently, Mr. H. A. L. Fisher (President of the Board of Education) said the worst result of the war would not be the loss of death or the burden of taxation. It would be the loss of future generations. He considered it to be part of the duty of this generation to provide some means of compensating for the great losses which our nation would sustain. One of the means by which some slight compensation might be provided was by the creation of a system of education throughout the country which would increase the value of every human unit by giving every boy and girl the possible opportunity we could afford and they could absorb. It might be asked why not wait till the end of the war? His answer was threefold. In the first place, there was complete unanimity amongst the educationalists as to the main lines on which education might advance. Secondly, if we were to have a great advance in popular education we must take steps at the earliest possible opportunity to form and train our teaching staff. The third argument in favour of immediate action was that these juveniles should be kept in training in order to ease the process of demobilisation when labour would be flowing into the market which it would be difficult to absorb. But the education that should be given, if it were to be effective, must be the education of the whole man, and not entirely a bookworm education. It must be spiritual, moral, intellectual, and physical. (Cheers.)

He calculated that the ultimate cost of the proposals of the Government with regard to continuation education would be about £8,000,000 a year. He was authorised to say on behalf of the Board that it was the Government's view that if the development in higher education were to be proceeded with a reasonable limit of time they should be as liberally financed by the Treasury as was compatible with giving to local education authorities an active motive for good and economical expenditure. The Government considered we had come to a time when a larger share of educational expense should be borne by the State, and a smaller proportion borne out of the rates. (Cheers.)

The utmost liberty would be allowed to local educational authorities, consistent with the control which Parliament must necessarily exercise for the welfare and efficient expenditure of these sums. (Cheers.)



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## THE WOMEN'S ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS.

Up to April of this year the employment of women with the Army had been solely confined to England. But at the beginning of the year an officer had been sent to France to report generally on questions of labour supply for the Army and on economizing man-power, in order to secure the largest possible number of able-bodied men for the fighting line. As a result, amongst others, recommendation of the employment of women was strongly urged. In preface his general remarks on this suggestion he paid the following striking tribute to the success of the experiment at home:—

"In the last year or more in England the employment of women has developed to an immense extent and has been attended with remarkable success. Women have taken up various forms of male employment, which by many had been deemed impossible for the sex. They have found their way into work in all branches of life and have proved their capacity for it.

"In the Army at Home the success has been conspicuous, and women are to be found in numerous offices and cooking in many of the Home Military Establishments. Results have shown that the sex difficulty has not been anything like what some have predicted. The women have been hard at work and felt they were out for the job and the men have respected them, and experience at Home has been, I understand, almost unanimous in this respect."

The functions which in his opinion could be usefully performed by women in France were as follows:—Ambulance and motor-car drivers, clerks in various offices, storewomen, checkers, telegraphists, telephone operators, postal employees, orderlies, cooks, and domestic servants. Women employed abroad would (naturally) be confined to bases and places of safety on Lines of Communication far from the firing line.

The main difficulty that arose lay in the question of accommodation for the women. It was essential that no women should be employed until suitable accommodation could be made available. Accommodation in France had been prepared solely in accordance with the requirements of the troops, and modifications and adaptations for the use of women required careful consideration.

Several Conferences were held, and eventually it was decided in principle that women should be employed in substitution for soldiers in certain occupations at the Bases and on the Lines of Communication in France.

Any Army Council Instruction was issued accordingly authorizing the employment of women of the W.A.A.C. for these purposes.

Meanwhile it was felt that a comprehensive scheme for the employment of women in certain occupations in the Army, both at Home and in France, was becoming a matter of urgent necessity.

The problem of co-ordinating and extending the various existing Organisations was not an easy one, and needed close examination. Every aspect of the problem was carefully considered, and the full charter for the organisation of the W.A.A.C. was finally completed at the end of June.

The release of men for other purposes is treated as the whole object of women's employment; they are to be substituted, roughly speaking, in the ratio of four women to three men. The main categories of employment are laid down as clerks and typists, cooks and domestic servants, motor drivers, store keepers, tailors, bakers, shoemakers, and messengers, telephonists and postal servants, and technical women for the R.F.C. and A.S.C. and miscellaneous, a category which includes printers, gardeners (for graves) and grooms: these various employments are fitted into four sections, Cookery, Mechanical, Clerical and Miscellaneous. The rates of pay for the various categories are laid down: cooks and those engaged in domestic service receive £20 (scrubbers £20) per annum and are entitled to free board and lodging; the other categories are engaged at

weekly wages varying from 20/- a week for unskilled labour to 40/- for the most highly skilled; the women in these categories have a deduction of 14/- a week for board and lodging; if they live in Government hostels; higher rates of pay are, of course, given to forewomen and the higher grades of the Corps. Under the terms of the agreement to be signed by each member on joining the Corps she is bound to serve, if required, for a year or the duration of the war, whichever is the greater period, and to declare whether she is willing to serve at home only or at home or abroad, and she engages to submit to proper discipline. Annual grants are made for uniforms for all members of the Corps proceeding overseas and for those at home working in camps or barracks.

The Uniform allowance provides the women with a serviceable outfit consisting of a great coat of Army pattern, a khaki-coloured coat frock, stockings, shoes, leggings, and brown felt hat.

The higher grades wear a khaki coat and skirt.

Shoulder straps, inset with colour, denote the various sections—blue for those on the Headquarters, orange for the Administrators.

Members of the Domestic Section have scarlet shoulder straps; clerical—brown; mechanical—claret; miscellaneous—purple.

The Badge of the Corps is a laurel wreath, surrounding the initials W.A.A.C. This badge is worn by all women in the Corps. Members of the Women's Legion (Motor and Cookery), who enrol in the W.A.A.C. are permitted to wear in addition, the badge of the Women's Legion, on the lapel of the coat.

The approved badges to indicate the various grades of Controller, Administrator, etc., consist of a rose and a fleur-de-lis, on the shoulder strap, varying in arrangement according to the grade of the Administrator; the Chief Controller having a double rose.

The Forewomen of the Corps are denoted by a laurel wreath on the upper arm. In cases of sickness, or injury, at home they are subject to the Insurance Act, abroad they are entitled to free medical treatment; in both cases full pay is continued for three months and subsequently at a reduced rate. For disciplinary purposes members of the W.A.A.C. during working hours are subject to the orders of the Officer Commanding the Unit to which they are attached for duty, and at other times to Administrators of the Corps.

The Corps is a Chief Controller and under her deputy controller and heads of each of the four sections, overseas there is another Chief Controller also with a deputy. Area controller supervise the arrangements for the Corps in districts at home and abroad; and each hostel, according to its size, has an administrator or assistant administrator, who is responsible for the arrangements and the discipline and welfare of the women in her hostel.

Overseas all women are housed in Government hostels which take the form either of hired buildings or hutments: at home except in the case of the Cookery section they may lodge at their home, if these are in proximity to their work; otherwise accommodation is found for them in hostels. Members of the cookery and motor transport sections of the Women's Legion already working for the Army will be gradually absorbed into the W.A.A.C. but may retain any advantages given to them by their previous rates of pay.

This Army Council Instruction for the first time brought the women working for the Army both at home and abroad into one Corps. Those at home will for all practical purposes be doing the same work which some of them have been already doing for over a year, and though some changes of organisation, method of recruiting, and hostel accommodation will result from the new arrangements, there will be no great change from the system already described under the heading *The Women's Legion*.

The overseas experiment is the chief innovation; there too it has already been

working in practice for more than three months, so that it is already possible to say something of its success.

When it was decided to employ women in France, one of the first essentials was to find suitable accommodation for them. This was not always easy. Naturally their hostels and camps had to be self-contained, within reasonably easy distance from the places of employment, and a somewhat higher standard of comfort was required than for the men. However the military authorities co-operated with the ladies sent to secure quarters for the Corps, and preliminary arrangements were so rapidly carried out that it was possible to send out the first party of women at the end of April. At present the quarters are found principally in huddled camps, and also in hostels taken over by the Corps at some of the bases. These quarters can accommodate numbers from 25 to 500, and already accommodation has been arranged for over 4,000 women to be employed by the Army in France.

Each hostel or huddled camp, however small, is under the charge of an administrator, responsible for the comfort and well-being of the inmates and for their discipline outside office hours. These administrators, varying in grade from administrators and deputy administrators according to the size of the hostel, are all carefully chosen for their training and experience. Those chosen for these important posts comprise Housemistresses and housekeepers in schools and large institutions, and women trained in welfare work, and superintendents of hostels organized by the Ministry of Munitions, University women, and those who have gained experience in Canteens and Girl's Clubs; and the qualities chiefly sought in them is that they should have been used to dealing with girls, have helped to organize games and women's work and above all that they should have tact and strength of character. In order to fit them better for their special work all the administrators, as well as the higher grades of area administrators and controllers, receive instruction before being sent out to take up their duties. The course includes lectures on organisation and administration, accounts and rationing, insurance, travelling, hostel equipment, official returns, reports and correspondence and hygiene; and they are required to visit Army Record Offices and W.A.A.C. hostels already established in England.

A great deal of the success of the experiment must depend on the tact and personal influence of these administrators. For the women of the W.A.A.C. cannot be treated as children; they are carefully chosen in the first instance and are doing responsible work. For this reason a great deal of liberty is wisely given to them and the rules and regulations are not unnecessarily stringent. The members of the Corps must wear their uniform on all occasions; there are certain restrictions regarding admission to cafes and restaurants in France, but the Administrator may sanction invitations to men to the public recreation rooms of the hostel. There are occasional roll-calls at the hostels, but out of office hours the women are allowed a great deal of liberty. Thus, it will be seen, the idea is that they should be led, not driven, and that much depends on the administrator who acts as leader, still more on the manner in which the individual members respond to the trust reposed in them to keep up their personal credit and the honour of the Corps. It says well for the success of the system that after an experiment of nearly three months in France only three sick girls have been returned to England and they for an act which showed more stupidity than deliberate indiscipline.

The method of recruiting for the W.A.A.C. in France is as follows. General Headquarters periodically inform the War Office of the numbers of women required to replace men in stated occupations. The Director General of National Service is thereupon requested to obtain the women. His department instructs the local committees working under him to invite applications by advertisement, personal application, or by making known the needs of the Army at recruiting meetings for the Corps. References, of which applicants must give at least two, are examined and when a certain number of suitable candidates are reported to be available in any area, a selection board and a medical board composed of medical men is arranged by the War Office to make a selection from them. Candidates elected by the board and found medically fit are called up to a receiving depot after a short time allowed them for making preparations and giving notice to former employers. This time varies according to the accommodation available at receiving hostels, and in the past there has been some dissatisfaction at delays in calling up approved candidates; now, however, that the number of such hostels has been increased such delays are not likely to recur.

Candidates on arriving at the hostel are first solemnly enrolled in the Corps and sign their agreement before a military officer. They stay at the hostel about three weeks, during which they are indoctrinated and vaccinated, fitted with uniform and taught some elementary marching drill; they are also given a few addresses by senior officials of the Corps on their duties and privileges. These three weeks are very valuable, as the women have a chance of making friends with their future associates in work and leisure, they learn to feel a pride in the Corps and to understand something of the importance of their duties. From the outset the fine spirit in which these volunteering for service encouraged their work was manifest. One example of this will suffice. When the first batch of recruits came to take possession of the Connaught Club hostel they were told that the beds had not yet arrived as a sudden demand had

arisen from the hospitals and that they would have to sleep on straw-filled mattresses stretched over planks. Not a murmur was heard, although vaccination and inoculation soon gave aches and pains to several of them; on the contrary they rejoiced in the temporary discomfort, since they felt that they were thereby helping the men in hospital and were thus already doing something for the Army they had come to assist. One notable feature of these hostels is that all women of the Corps below the grade corresponding to Army officers are treated in exactly the same way. There is thus no feeling of class distinction and the clock earning 22s a year is for the social purposes of the Corps on an equality with the short-hand typist who earns 37/6 (39/6 in London) a week. This principle applies equally in France. Naturally every endeavour is made to allow friends to be together as much as possible; but throughout the spirit of equality of service according to capacity is maintained in the Corps.

Periodically parties of from thirty to sixty are made up from those who have completed three weeks' attendance at the depot hostel, to proceed to France. Parties must always of course be arranged in accordance with the available supply of accommodation, and the nature of the work required; and one of the difficulties is that with every contingent of clerks, typists, storewomen, etc., there must be a certain proportion of women to do the service in the hostel to which they are drafted. Hardly a word of dissatisfaction and many expressions of praise have been sent over from France as to the work done by the women of the Corps, who have already joined the British Expeditionary Force. Even more convincing as to the success of the experiment are the letters relating their own experiences, which have been received from the women themselves. It is worth while giving copious extracts from these letters, since nothing could be more reassuring to the friends of those who have gone overseas or to all who have devoted themselves to the success of this great venture.

Here is a note from one of the first contingents to go out:—

"Needless to say, not one of us 18 girls would do anything knowingly to bring down the good name of the D. of F. W.A.A.C. unit, and we are certainly very proud of being the first unit to come out."

Here are the thoughts of a storewoman:—

"We had Mrs. to speak to us last evening and she gave us a lecture on upholding the honour of the Corps; but I really think we are upholding that honour. . . and myself have started in the stores at a remount camp about half an hour's walk from the hostel. It is mostly dealing with harness and men's clothing. When the men go up to the trenches, we at them up with kit, and the horses with harness. To-day a whole lot of harness was returned to stores and I, with the Major, who is an elderly man, watching us."

"We have a barrier to keep the men who come for clothes out of the store, and the second morning I was giving out boots a sergeant came round the barrier, so I promptly informed him, the other side for enquiries. He looked very surprised, but went. I expected he thought it is only a girl there, it does not matter, but he found his mistake out."

"This life is worth a great many inoculations, and that is saying something."

Among the most delightful incidents recorded is the welcome given to the women by the men they were sent out to supersede. One girl writes:—

"What we all appreciate so much is the cheerful welcome the 'Boys' have given us. They are frankly glad to have us, and we were afraid we would be unpopular on account of turning them out of their jobs, but there is no such feeling. Another can hardly contain her enthusiasm at the reception she and her friends met."

"At the Hotel de Commerce, W.A.A.C. Hostel we had an excellent supper, with fresh white bread, and were furthermore almost pressed to have a second helping of the most delicious stew which was served to us. As far as we were able to ascertain nobody at the Hotel de Commerce or anywhere else in Boulogne has ever entertained the faintest interest in baths or even having a wash. All such luxuries have had to be instituted by our authorities. Electric light has also been fitted up. No doubt you will have an accurate description of the chandelier in the dining room."

To-day we reached our destination. . . When we finally got here, we were indeed amazed. The men have provided every luxury you can conceive. They had put flowers in our mess and recreation room. We have heaps of comfy chairs also. We sit six at each table. We have white table cloths and crockery with a sweet blue pattern on it. Our recreation hut is a veritable lounge. It has a clock and little table and long lie-down arm chairs. The floors are covered with linoleum. The officers who came to inspect them said: 'Oh, some pictures would look nice, and wouldn't you like some extra?'

When we walked gratefully enthusiastic, they said modestly: 'Well, they do look all right. Quite dry, I should think.' The Tommies who actually got them ready said: 'Well, we shouldn't like to see our sisters lounging it.'

"We are the only girls for five miles round and the men tell us that all the talent is to turn out and give us a welcome party during the week. We are to start work to-morrow. We feel that we shall have to expend the last spasm of

energy for the rest of our lives if necessary to make up to the men for their kindness to us. In fact we feel almost awed inasmuch as we were definitely promised hardships, but so far have been able to discover absolutely none."

Another girl writes:—

"We are billeted in empty villages and everything is done for our comfort. Army blankets and no sheets are just a wee bit peculiar at first, but all ideas of the latter is vanished from our minds and we are developing an affection for our nice warm covering."

The restrictions are not at all formidable. In fact we are allowed more liberty than I personally expected, which is saying a great deal."

Army rations may be a little rougher than the food one has been used to, but the quality is good and the quantity and hunger is the best of sauces."

"The work is interesting and we really feel as if our 'little bit' will really count this time."

"The work, indeed, proves to be very interesting and all seem keen to make the best of work and play. Here is a girl's account of her daily routine."

"We are all keen about our work and the hours are quite short. We have breakfast at 7.30 a.m. (a few of the Stores Clerks have it a little earlier) and parade at 8.15 a.m. We march down to the offices and commence work about 9 a.m. We leave again at 1.45. We finish at 5 p.m. for the day. I was glad to hear that we were the nearest Camp to the line. The work at this base therefore is the most important, and I have found it very interesting indeed. Everyone else seems equally pleased about it."

"I think the girls will be glad to hear that we are free to go out from bedtime till 9 o'clock roll call. This makes a delightful long evening for us."

But the free time is well employed, as the same girl writes:—

"Two of us went out on Sunday and tried out French which to our great surprise was understood by the French women. We are now studying hard at it, and are also getting up a shorthand speed class. The Army is developing us already."

Finally here is a quotation from the letter of a girl who typifies the fine spirit of work and adventures in which these brave women have undertaken their task:—

"We've dropped in most lucky, for it is an ideal little village right on the coast, and right in the midst of beautiful scenery and the most glorious stretch of sea, and with such advantages as these we feel that we are absolutely in clover, because we had expected a lot of hardships, and instead we have only inconvenience."

With regard to our life in billets, being 'Army', of course, it is very crude, and we have dispensed with such luxuries as tablecloths, etc., but we have delicious white bread and white sugar. We get a lot of bully beef, and so far I haven't risked my teeth on the army biscuits because I've only six good ones, which I am anxious to preserve until after the war. As we get night duty, being telegraphists, we are billeted in a small house apart from the rest, because of getting sleep in the day time—a concession that we much appreciate. We have a bathing prade at 6.30 every morning, and get on 'swimmingly.' It sounds like a summer holiday, doesn't it? but, of course, it is not all pleasure out here, and my advice to the girls at Connaught Club is: 'Don't come out here expecting a picnic, because you won't get it.' Those of us who are content with our lot come out with the sole motive of 'doing our bit' and with the determination to make the best of our situation. Whenever we feel inclined to grumble at certain things, we think of the men in the trenches, and we feel that these sink into insignificance by the side of the sacrifices they are making—we must always keep that thought before us. Stick it girls, right to the end, and with the same noble spirit as they are showing, the honour of those who have taken a more active part in bringing the victory."

## SWEDEN AND GERMANY.

### PROTESTS IN STOCKHOLM.

Eight to ten thousand people took part recently in a demonstration at Stockholm against secret diplomacy, and in favour of peace. The following resolution was passed:—

"That the events of the past few days show that among leading circles in Germany the careless confidence of the two Conservative Governments which have directed the policy of Sweden during the period of the war has been ruthlessly misused on certain points which have now been revealed. This meeting, therefore, emphasises the determination to maintain a correct neutral attitude which is felt by all the Swedish people. We realise with indignation and humiliation that our good name has been jeopardised by the conduct of a few men. Obviously the nation's fortune cannot continue in the hands of these few men, who favour such old systems and methods. In our foreign policy resort to the methods of secret diplomacy, which are so largely responsible for the present misfortunes of the world. At home we demand the democratisation of the country, and an end of Conservatism rule and administration. We demand that the people's fortune should be placed in their own hands. That would be the solution of our troubles."

At a great Liberal meeting held in the Auditorium the following resolution, proposed by Professor Eden, was passed unanimously:—

"That this meeting expresses the deepest regret that the Swedish Foreign Office is not in a position to deny the assertion that it forwarded cypher telegrams in ignorance of their contents—contents which were revealed, avowedly, to the German Government. We deplore that such careless acts should have been allowed to happen. This meeting demands that the Government shall immediately undertake all necessary measures to demonstrate indubitably the Swedish people's determination to maintain towards all sides absolute neutrality."

\* This was only a temporary measure. The beds have now arrived.

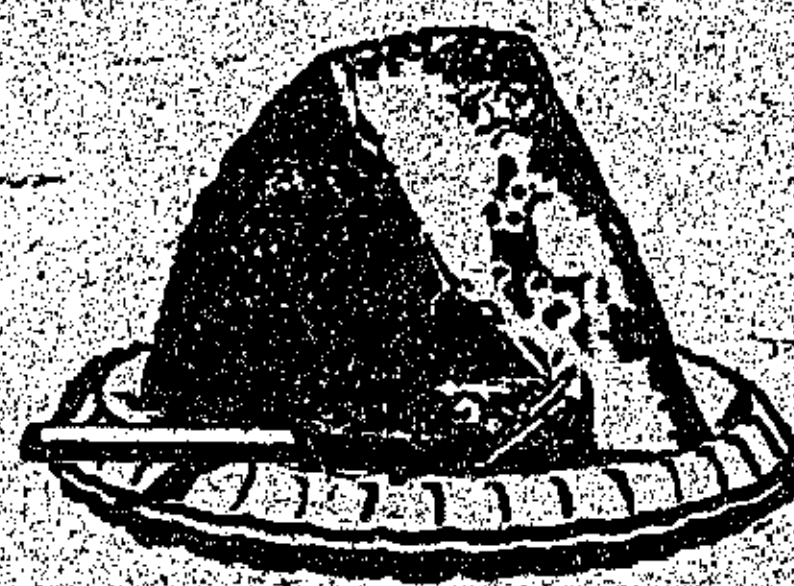
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# OUR LONDON LETTER. (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) PROPOSED TRADE BOYCOTT OF GERMANY. THE DEMANDS OF LABOUR IN WAR TIME.

LONDON, October 15th.  
For some time the proposal of an Allied boycott of German trade and shipping has been under discussion. Broadly, the suggested plan is to declare a boycott for a term of years after the war, the punishment to be lengthened by a year or years for every month that the Germans henceforth continue in arms. By this means, it is argued, Germany would be hit where she is most vulnerable. Up to the present the advocates of the scheme have met with no opposition; their arguments remain unanswered, although that does not necessarily mean that they are irrefutable. For one thing they have not worked out their plan in detail, nor is it at all certain that there would be complete agreement among all the Allies if and when the matter was closely examined. It is interesting to note, however, that the mere mention of a boycott has thrown German trade circles into a state very much resembling panic, judging by what has lately appeared in the Press of that country.

Without going too closely into the question it may be remarked that the idea of a boycott received some encouragement by the speech of Mr. Briand, an ex-Prime Minister of France, in the French Chamber a day or two ago. "Germany is said, off from the rest of the world," he said, "and a nation that is severed from other nations is doomed to destruction. If the Germans go on with this terrible war it will be impossible for them to live; they will perish. The Allies' economic superiority is shown to be overwhelming. If the Allies were to continue to exercise their economic superiority after the war it would undoubtedly mean the utter doom of the Hun, who are well aware of the fact. The Daily Mail sarcastically suggests that our Foreign Office will object that a trade boycott of Germany is 'too unlaudable' to be entertained, and calls upon the Prime Minister and other members of the Government to put their heads together 'and forge this sharp and deadly weapon without delay.'"

## THE DEMANDS OF LABOUR.

In a recent letter I referred to the big wages of munition works, boys in their teens receiving for semi-skilled mechanical labour as much as many professional men are able to earn. But unlike other classes they have a strong objection to pay income-tax. Now, we have the Welsh miners threatening to "down tools" if the authorities insist upon collecting the amount of tax, as calculated from a minimum income of £130 per annum fixed by the last Budget. They say they ought not to be assessed at a sum below the previous minimum of £100. Their attitude is selfish, and in all the circumstances unjustifiable; but it illustrates what may be seen in many other directions where manual workers are concerned—a disposition to rebel against constituted authority and decisions which do not happen to please.

The truth is that, as things are, Labour has the whip-hand and is able to lay down the law. Strikes on anything like a large scale would be fatal to our cause and the future of the world. Therefore concessions are made which would not be granted at any other time. Thus the Welsh miners have obtained a concession from the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the shape of an abatement of £25 on incomes in the case of married men. As the abatement is to apply not only to weekly wage-earners but to all persons with incomes under £700 a year, it is essentially a general reform of the income tax, and as such ought to have been put forward when the next Budget is introduced. By announcing the change now in response to the demands of the miners the Cabinet are showing that they can be "squeezed" by any organised body of manual workers. The dangers of this policy are so obvious that they need not be pointed out. *L'appetit vient en mangeant.* Every concession leads to fresh demands. It is a policy that will lead to Labour difficulties after the war, when demands will still be made, but there will not be the compelling reason of war necessity on the part of the Powers that be to yield.

## THE IRISH AFFAIRS.

Very little appears in the public Press about the state of affairs in Ireland, but from private sources I hear gloomy accounts of the country. Sedition is openly preached, and speeches of the most inflammatory character are made almost every day against English rule by frothy speakers who love to play upon the passions and prejudices of the excitable peasantry, especially in the South and West. On the face of it there appears no good reason in the world why young Irishmen should be helping to defeat the Germans. But, instead of this, as conscription does not apply to Ireland, thousands who are prating of what they call "freedom" and who ought to be striking a blow for it in Flanders, where the freedom of the world is being fought for, are in the ranks of the Sinn Féin. The Sinn Féin movement has grown enormously of late. Its development is marked by a vicious hatred of the English, a blind unreasoning feeling which unfortunately has the countenance of the Catholic clergy to a certain extent. Military drilling goes on daily, and leaders of the Sinn Féin, like Mr. de Valera, are to be found holding reviews of the "troops" in all sorts of places, these gatherings being invariably marked by great enthusiasm for the "cause," while they are at the same time made the

(Continued at foot of next column.)

# GERMAN REALIZATION OF FACTS REICHTAG MEMBER'S FRANK SPEECH.

(FROM THE TIMES' SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT  
END AT AMSTERDAM.)

The Reichstag Deputy Herr Gothein, addressing the Central Committee of the Radical Party on Saturday, said, according to the *Berliner Tageblatt*, that the military situation on all the fronts was favourable, though there was no hope of forcing the enemy to his knees on land, and the prolongation of the war demanded from Germany also enormous blood sacrifices.

Wide circles said Herr Gothein had certainly predicted that the submarine war would bring England to her knees by July at the latest. As soon as half of the 10 millions of tonnage available for England had been sunk they said the would be compelled to sue for peace. Seven million tons had now been sunk, but no considerable peace tendency was noticeable. Indeed, he had not yet come to rationing her provisions. Doubtless the submarine war in time would incline England to peace, but at what time one could not calculate. America could bring, moreover, so many troops and so much munitions over the Pacific and the Siberian Railway, where submarines could not go, and America could not be compelled to peace. Germany conducted the war with allies, and these were inclined to continue it for German aims of conquest. They strove for a peace by agreement and reconciliation. But Germany required in particular Roumanian grain and mineral oil. The Pan-German cry for annexations was taken very badly by Germany's allies.

The overwhelming majority of the soldiers at the front were also not inclined to fight longer for any kind of aims of conquest, but only for Germany's vital security and for the peace aims of the Reichstag resolution. At home the prolonged hours of work and the insufficient nourishment, especially the latter, had increased in the great cities and in the industrial districts the longing for peace, as had also the increasing ruin of the middle class and the sorrow and care in countless families. Strikes were to be feared in working-class circles if the war continued for aims of conquest. Even for this reason an unambiguous repudiation of the annexationists was an indispensable necessity. Their agitation was even now a grave danger for domestic peace. One of the weightiest tasks now was to decide people at home to hold out the opposite was attained with annexation plans. The food problem had assumed difficult proportions, even if it should be possible to come through. The harvest had suffered from the deficiency of manures, of draught animals, and of labour.

Herr Gothein went on to say that the coal supply had already caused extraordinary difficulties, necessitating far-reaching restrictions of business, while Germany had also been obliged to supply neutrals and her allies with coal. The maintenance of railway traffic was becoming ever more difficult, and further restriction of it would be necessary. The supply of raw materials for the Army and the conduct of the war was assured, even if very frequent recourse to substitutes was necessary. The supply for the civilian population, however, was not assured, especially of leather and textiles. The Army equipment industry was splendidly remunerative, but the industrial middle class had become impoverished. On one side were more millionaires, on the other side more of the proletariat. Disease and mortality had increased in consequence of malnutrition, and the birth-rate had diminished owing to the absence of the married men. This meant a lasting weakening of the national force. The longer the war lasted the harder it would be later to regain foreign markets and re-establish exchange. The monthly war expenses amounted to 3.4 milliards of marks (£170,000,000 at pre-war rates), and continued to increase. He advocated peace by agreement and disarmament, followed by legal organizations and arbitration. His party would not renounce what belonged to Germany; the conquered territories must be retained as pawns for her.

occasion of fanatical orations in favour of an Irish Republic with representatives at the Peace Conference!

## LIKE A BAD JOKE.

Of course, the idea of some thousands of "rebels," as the Sinn Féiners describe themselves, pretending that they can obtain their professed ends by force of arms is simply amusing. It sounds very much like a bad joke. But the fact remains that these people take themselves seriously. They are out to give trouble, and they are drilling and marching among the bogs and mountains in order to equip themselves for action, "when the day comes," as they say. What to do with them is the problem. To suppress them by force would simply play into their hands and cause bloodshed. But if the movement is permitted to go on growing as it appears to be doing, there is the certainty of trouble sooner or later for that reason.

It seems probable that matters will be brought to a head as soon as the Convention gets through its labours. The immediate object of the Sinn Féiners is to upset the Convention and prevent its reaching a settlement as regards the form of government for Ireland that will be acceptable to a majority of Irishmen. For the present, therefore, the marching and counter-marching of the rebels are ignored, and if, as is hoped, a basis of agreement is reached the irreconcilables will be dealt with by their own countrymen. That would be the best way out of the dark and dismal wood of Irish discontent. H.R.

# MINISTRY OF HEALTH MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON WAR BURDENS. "CONCENTRATE ON VICTORY."

The Prime Minister received a deputation recently from the joint committee of Approved Societies and the Conference of the Amalgamated Society of Industrial Assurance, representing about 12 million insured persons. The objects of the deputation were—

- (1) The early establishment of a Ministry of Health on lines satisfactory to National Health Insurance organizations.
- (2) The early passage into law of a Bill for the simplification of insurance administration.
- (3) The financial readjustment of National Health Insurance special grant, rather than from Sinking Fund.

The deputation was headed by Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., and the Prime Minister was accompanied by Lord Rhonda, Lord Milner, Sir Robert Morant (chairman of the Insurance Committee), Sir Edwin Cornwall (Commissioner of the Local Government Board), Dr. Addison, and Major Astor.

Mr. J. H. Thomas asked the Prime Minister to be responsible for the immediate setting up of a Ministry of Health, and urged the necessity for the readjustment of the finances of National Health Insurance, laying emphasis on the need of doing more for women.

The Lord Mayor of Hull (president of the National Conference of Friendly Societies) said that those on whose behalf he spoke thought that the war was one of the factors which determined the opportunity of a Ministry of Health.

Mr. Thomas Nell (London, chairman of the National Amalgamated Society of Industrial Assurance), Alderman Hildart (Salford, president of the Association of Insurance Committees), and Mr. Kingsley Wood (London) also addressed the Prime Minister.

Mr. Kingsley Wood said a Ministry of Health should not be concerned with Poor Law administration, and it should be representative of all interests.

In answer to the Prime Minister, Mr. Thomas said the Local Government Board was concerned with pauperism, and insured members and trade unionists hated it. "We are opposed to it, and will not have it at any price," he added, amid laughter.

## PRIME MINISTER'S REPLY.

Mr. Lloyd George, in his reply, said the Exchequer was not in a position in the middle of a great war to make the same promises in regard to insurance or any other social projects which it could very well make in days of peace. Our energies and our thoughts had been taken away from projects for the amelioration of the condition of the people to the terrible demands made upon us in the defence of our liberties and freedom.

The drain on our resources was unparalleled, and we were not at the end of it. He charged on our national wealth. He wished he could predict that we might see the end of it, but the task which the nation had taken in hand must be accomplished. Otherwise not merely the power and prestige of this nation were broken, but its future was pretty hopeless.

We must husband our resources, and incur no obligations beyond the strictest and sternest necessities of the hour, and when demands were put forward for improvements here and there his answer would be, "Concentrate upon victory." For the moment every claim on the Exchequer must be considered in the light of the terrible possibilities of the war, and when it was over, in a freer and happier atmosphere we could begin to rebuild, reconstruct, and regenerate.

The proposal of the Government in regard to "Concentrate on Victory" of National Health Insurance created by the deficiency was that it should be met by a rearrangement of the Sinking Fund. A grant of £500,000 had already been made, and the Government proposed to make a grant of £250,000 a year in addition to the £150,000 promised by the Ryan Committee. They could not possibly at the present moment go beyond that. When the war was over all these things would have to be reconsidered, and he hoped they would be reconsidered in a very wide and broad spirit. (Heard.)

## PROPOSED MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

As to the Bill for a Ministry of Health, Mr. Lloyd George said he was the last person to contend that it was not an urgent measure. We had to repair the ravages of the war. Stricter attention to the health of the community, and to the saving of life by that means, was one of the most efficient and surest methods of attaining that end. The damage would be great, even if the war was arrested now, and the losses would be beyond count, and we should have to devote that resolution and that courage, and that readiness to find an agreement, which this war had disclosed rather than seek for a point of controversy—we should have to apply the whole of that new spirit to proposals of this kind. Otherwise we should never repair within our day, and within the day of our children, the ravages of this great war; but we did concentrate in that spirit we should not merely clear the debris of war, we should not merely restore, but we should build something stronger, grander, and on a firmer foundation than we had ever witnessed.

He was very glad to have heard what they had to say, because he was certain that in one form or another we must drastically reform the administration of our health laws. There were conditions which were incompatible with health and

(Continued at foot of next column.)

# THE FIRING LINE OF PUBLIC OPINION. NEW U.S. PATRIOTIC LEAGUE'S PROGRAMME.

The new League of National Unity, the officers of which were received recently by Mr. Wilson at the White House, has been organized to create a medium through which loyal Americans of all classes, sections, creeds, and parties can give expression to the fundamental purposes of the United States to achieve complete victory in this new war for the independence of America, the preservation of democratic institutions, and the vindication of the basic principles of humanity.

The following officers have been elected: Honorary Chairman, Cardinal Gibbons and the Rev. Frank Mason North (representing the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ of America); Chairman, Mr. Theodore N. Vail, vice-Chairman, Mr. Samuel Compers (President of the American Federation of Labour), Mr. Charles S. Barrett (President of the Farmers' Educational Union of America), and Mr. George Pope (President of the National Association of Manufacturers); treasurer, Mr. Otto Kahn, Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. James M. Beck.

The declaration of principles read to President Wilson says:

The hour when our nation is fighting for the principles upon which it is founded, when free institutions and the hopes of humanity are at stake, we hold it the duty of every American to take his place in the firing line of public opinion. Those who are not now for America are against America. Our cause is just. We took up the sword only when international law and ancient rights were set at naught, when our forbearance and exhausted by persistent deception and broken pledges. Our aims are explicit, our purposes are unshaken by any selfishness. We defend the sanctities of life and the fundamental decencies of civilization. We fight for premature peace is sedition when the object is to weaken the determination of America to see the war through to the conclusive vindication of the principles for which we have taken up arms. The war we are waging is a war against war, and its success must not be nullified by any truces or armistices that means no more than a breathing spell for the enemy.

We believe in the wise purpose of the President not to negotiate peace with an irresponsible autocratic dynasty. We approve the action of the National Government in dispatching an expeditionary force to the land of Roumania and Lafayette. Either we fight the enemy on foreign soil, or we fight him on our own soil with our backs against our homes and alone. While this war lasts the cause of the Allies is our cause, their defeat is our defeat, and our concerted action between them and us is essential for final victory. We therefore deprecate the exaggeration of old national prejudices, often stimulated by German propaganda, and nothing more important than a clear understanding that those who in this crisis attack our Allies attack America.—Times.

# BIRTH OF A NEW IRELAND. SIR HORACE PLUNKETT'S HOPE. FUL VIEW.

Members of the Irish Convention held their first public sitting at Cork recently. The delegates were afterwards entertained to luncheon by the members of the Cork Harbour Board.

In responding to the toast of "Success to the Convention," Sir Horace Plunkett said that in spite of secrecy, a note of optimism seemed to prevail in the country. That was more than justified.

"I do not think," said Sir Horace, "any member of the Convention would object to my giving it as my opinion that it is highly improbable that not one of us has failed to modify some of his opinions. Reading between the lines of the official communication issued to-day, you will see we are getting on. We have passed one very important stage and are moving on to the next."

Using South Africa as a parallel, Sir Horace said it was trying to get people to embrace each other who had been at each other's throats.

"We are quite contented," he proceeded, "so long as we are left alone to do our work, so long as we are given credit for our good intentions. That is all we ask, and if at the end, we show we are not competent to our task we should be condemned, and rightly condemned. Personally I have no such fear. At the risk of being charged with ignorant optimism, I confess that the Convention has made me hope—as I never hoped before—that I shall live to see that change of heart out of which alone a real new Ireland can be born. At the worst, we shall have gradually narrowed the differences which keep Irishmen apart. At the best, over the field of our labours, Irishmen of the North and of the South will continue to meet, and in the larger patriotism pay to one another. 'My country is the country,' and in the larger charity, 'My God is thy God.'"

all knew them. It was a perfect scandal and a disgrace that a nation which had shown such capacity for meeting great emergencies should have ideologically tolerated conditions of that kind. It was regrettable that people capable of the sort of explosive emergency which this country had put forth in two or three years should have allowed sums, misery, and wrecks, and equal to drain the land. We wanted people who enjoyed liberty to be fit to defend it, and that was one of the problems of the future. It will be remembered that a few days ago it was announced that steps were being taken to establish a Ministry of Health.

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VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

JAN. 26, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. G. MATHER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Princess Building, 100, Hong Kong.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	Expected ON OR ABOUT	Will LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	TO
TJIBODAS	JAVA & MACASSAR	14th Dec.		KOBE
TIMANOEK	JAVA	20th Dec.	25th Dec.	SHANGHAI
TJITABOEM	AMOY	29th Dec.	31st Dec.	JAVA

• Wireless Telegraphy.  
The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building, 1st floor. Telephone No. 1674.

## JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG &amp; SAN FRANCISCO

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to Change Without Notice.

S.S. "TJIKEMBANG" ... 26th December.

The Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America, and Canada.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building. Managing Agents.

## "NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND")

## "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE

STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSCH LLOYD"

JOINT SERVICE

Between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU

To SAN FRANCISCO.

To SINGAPORE and JAVA.

To SINGAPORE and JAVA.

To SINGAPORE and JAVA.

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To SINGAPORE and JAVA.

## WEATHER REPORT.

December 11th, at 11.55.—Pressure has increased considerably at Vladivostok, a depression having moved eastward over Hokkaido.

Pressure has decreased moderately along the coast from Shanghai to Hongkong, and considerably over Tochin.

The anti-cyclone appears to have weakened and moved rapidly eastwards.

The monsoon will moderate over the China Sea. It is interrupted to the north of Amoy.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 30.34 inches, against an average of 32.36 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:

Duration: E. winds, strong to moderate; some clearing; rain or mist. N.E. winds, strong to moderate.

Hongkong to Gap Rock ... E. winds, strong to moderate; some clearing; rain or mist.

Formosa Channel ... N.E. winds, strong to moderate.

South Coast of China between [The same as Hongkong and Lanchow] No. 1.

South Coast of China between [The same as Hongkong and Lanchow] No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

11th DECEMBER, A.M.

Station. Bar. Wind. Direction. Force. Weather.

Vladivostok ... 30.21 ... 8 ... NW ... 1 ... b

Hokkaido ... 30.21 ... 8 ... NW ... 1 ... b

Tokyo ... 30.21 ... 8 ... NW ... 1 ... b

Kobe ... 30.21 ... 8 ... NW ... 1 ... b

Nagasaki ... 30.21 ... 8 ... NW ... 1 ... b

Yokohama ... 30.21 ... 8 ... NW ... 1 ... b

Manila ... 30.21 ... 8 ... NW ... 1 ... b

Hongkong ... 30.21 ... 8 ... NW ... 1 ... b

Shanghai ... 30.21 ... 8 ... NW ... 1 ... b

Amoy ... 30.21 ... 8 ... NW ... 1 ... b

Swatow ... 30.21 ... 8 ... NW ... 1 ... b

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Amoy ... 30.21 ... 8 ... NW ... 1 ... b

Swatow ... 30.21 ... 8 ... NW ... 1 ... b

Shanghai ... 30.21 ... 8 ... NW ... 1 ... b

## VISITORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. & Mrs. Adams. Capt. T. L. Larsen.

Mr. Geo. S. A. O. Capt. J. J. O'Connell.

Mr. & Mrs. A. O. Capt. J. J. O'Connell.

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Mr. & Mrs. A. O. Capt. J. J. O'Connell.

Mr. & Mrs. A. O. Capt. J. J. O'



## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,  
Managing Agents.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(REDFERN & ECKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,  
General Agents.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAID
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 18th Dec. Noon
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 16th Dec. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 18th Dec. 3 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

SS. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MALES and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

TELEPHONE 25.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW  
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"	...   Capt. J. W. Evans	...   TUESDAY, 18th Dec. at Noon.
"HAIHAN"	...   Capt. A. E. Higgins	...   FRIDAY, 21st Dec. at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hakea Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

As above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID HARRISON & CO., LTD.,  
Agents.

## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Depart Marseilles	Due at London
Colombo	18th Dec.	Str. from Colombo	18th Dec.	19th Dec.

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

## SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

SS.

Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

## INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,

WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETSHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

Proposed SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave Straits about	Depart Marseilles about	Due at London about
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.				

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge, and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

M. V. D. PARE,  
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE	via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE, YOKKAIOH, and YOKOHAMA	15,150	THURSDAY, 19th Dec. at Noon.
	via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE, YOKKAIOH, and YOKOHAMA	15,500	MONDAY, 21st Dec. at Noon.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGKOK.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KORE and YOKOHAMA	via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE, YOKKAIOH, and YOKOHAMA	15,150	FRIDAY, 14th Dec. at 11 A.M.
	via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE, YOKKAIOH, and YOKOHAMA	15,500	SATURDAY, 15th Dec. at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KORE and YOKOHAMA	via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE, YOKKAIOH, and YOKOHAMA	15,150	SUNDAY, 16th Dec. at 11 A.M.
	via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE, YOKKAIOH, and YOKOHAMA	15,500	TUESDAY, 18th Dec. at 11 A.M.

KORE and YOKOHAMA	via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE, YOKKAIOH, and YOKOHAMA	15,150	TUESDAY, 18th Dec. at 11 A.M.
	via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE, YOKKAIOH, and YOKOHAMA	15,500	THURSDAY, 20th Dec. at 11 A.M.

KORE	via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE, YOKKAIOH, and YOKOHAMA	15,150	THURSDAY, 20th Dec. at 11 A.M.
	via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE, YOKKAIOH, and YOKOHAMA	15,500	SATURDAY, 22nd Dec. at 11 A.M.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE  
via PANAMA CANAL.  
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON.

For Further Information, apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,  
Superintendent.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	18,000	WED. 19th Dec.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	MON. 21st Dec.
TENYO MARU	29,000	SAT. 19th Jan.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	WED. 22nd Jan.
SHINYO MARU	24,000	SAT. 24th Feb.
PERSIA MARU	8,000	FRI. 22nd Feb.

The ss. "Nippon Maru" and ss. "Persia Maru" call only at Shanghai.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and SANTIAGO.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,000 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,000 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Agent,  
King's Building.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,  
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.  
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE and TACOMA via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KORE, and YOKOHAMA.

"MEXICO MARU"	...   SUNDAY, 16th Dec. at 3 P.M.
"HAWAII MARU"	...   WEDNESDAY, 19th Dec. at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay sailing at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports sailing at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"JOSHIN MARU"	...   THURSDAY, 19th Dec. at 3 A.M.
"AMAKUSA MARU"	...   SUNDAY, 16th Dec. at 10 A.M.
"SOSHU MARU"	...   THURSDAY, 20th Dec. at 3 A.M.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON TIE WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 75 will be used.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,  
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 144 and 725.

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KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

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